UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIA E. BEASLEY AND S. LLOYD WIEGAND, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; SAID WIEGAND ASSIGNOR TO SAID BEASLEY.

MACHINE FOR PASTING SHOE-UPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,004, dated May 16, 1882.

Application filed September 30, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARIA E. BEASLEY and S. LLOYD WIEGAND, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have jointly invented a new and useful Machine for Pasting Together the Parts of Shoe-Uppers Preparatory to Sewing and Lasting Them; and we do hereby declare the following to be a sufficiently full, clear, and exact description thereof to enable others skilled in the art to make and use the said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of this invention consists in a series of forms, blocks, or molds upon which the parts are placed as they serially pass before clamping, pasting, and smoothing devices, and gripper and frames which, by devices similar to the register points and gages used in printing, place the several parts in exact position, and thus insure the exact and rapid assembling of the several parts forming the shoe-upper, as hereinafter fully shown.

Figure 1 of the drawings shows a plan of the machine; Fig. 2, a front elevation; Fig. 3, a side elevation; Fig. 4, a vertical section in the plane indicated by the line *x x* in Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a section in the plane indicated by the dotted line *y y* in Fig. 1; Fig. 6, a section in the plane indicated by the dotted line *z z* in Fig. 1; Fig. 7, an elevation partially in section of the pasting fountain and brush, and scrapers connected therewith, the paste-fountain drawn on enlarged scale. Figs. 8, 9, and 10 show projections in plan, front, and side elevation, in which the several mechanisms are differently assembled, and the remaining figures show the several parts in detail on enlarged scale.

The same letters of reference apply to the same parts in the several figures.

A represents the frame of the machine; B, a large horizontal circular table rotating with a shaft, B′, and supported by a large bearing, B^2, fitting around an enlargement or boss, B^3, formed on the under side of the table B. In the upper face of the table B are formed equidistant radial slots B^4, in shape like an inverted capital block-letter T. These slots should be made accurately of the same dimensions, so as to fit correspondingly-shaped slides (marked C′) attached to the under side of the molds or forms C. The forms C are the shape of the interior of a shoe or gaiter upper before the same is lasted and as spread open far enough to place all of the parts involved in the seam uniting the vamp to the quarters or sides in convex form, and are made perforated or of porous material at the parts near the seam in order to expedite the drying of the paste. The inverted-T shaped slides C′ are made to fit accurately in the slots B^4 in the table B, so as to slide freely therein, but not to shake or vibrate laterally. In each of the forms C is a hole, C^2, made perpendicularly in the center near the heel end of the form, and should be made accurately of the same diameter and at the same distance from the heel in all of the forms used upon the same machine for the same size and pattern of shoe-upper.

Through the table B, at equal distances from the center and centrally in each of the slots B^4, are fitted a series of vertically-sliding bolts, B^5. These bolts B^5 are guided at their lower ends by passing through holes in a plate or wheel, B^6, securely fastened upon the shaft B′, and are raised by means of spiral springs B^7, which rest at their lower ends on the plate B^6, with their upper ends pressed against trammels or clamps B^8, secured upon the bolts B^5. The trammels B^8 each bear a roller, B^9, adapted to pass under an inclined plane or stationary cam, B^{10}, by which at the proper time they are depressed. The bolts B^5 are prevented from turning and so caused to present the rollers B^9 properly to the action of the cam B^{10} by projections B^{11}, formed on the trammels B^8, sliding in grooves B^{12}, formed in the shaft B′, parallel with the axis thereof. When held up by the springs B^7 the bolts B^5 engage in the holes C^2 in the form C and hold them in position in the table B. When depressed by the cam B^{10} they are disengaged from the forms C and permit the forms C to be disengaged from the table B by the slides C′ sliding outward in the radial grooves or slots B^4. A series of springs, B^{13}, shaped like an inverted capital letter U, are secured by one end near the center of the table B, and have their free ends resting against